

THE WAR DAY BY DAY

Fifty Years Ago.

Jan. 28, 1864.—The Confederate Congress Passed a Vote of Thanks to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard for His Defense of the City of Charleston, which Had Been Under Fire of Federal Guns for Six Months.

(Written expressly for The Herald.)
Fifty years ago today the Confederate Congress passed a vote of thanks to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard for his defense of the city of Charleston, which had been practically in a state of siege since the beginning of the war, and had been under fire of Federal guns for six months. The language of the vote was as follows:

"Resolved: That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard and the officers and men of his command, for their gallantry and successful defense of the city of Charleston, S. C.—a defense which, for the skill, heroism and tenacity displayed by the defenders during an attack scarcely paralleled in warfare, whether we consider the persistent efforts of the enemy or his boundless resources in the most improved and formidable artillery and the most powerful engines of war hitherto known, is justly entitled to be pronounced 'glorious' by impartial history and an admiring country."

"Resolved: That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Gen. Beauregard and the officers and men of his command."
This indorsement by the Confederate Congress was particularly gratifying to Gen. Beauregard. Much more significance was attached to it than appeared on the surface, and it was a strong point scored by Gen. Beauregard in a silent personal contest with President Jefferson Davis, that had existed since early in the war and had reached a stage of acute bitterness.

Gen. Beauregard Incensed.
A few days before the passage of this vote of thanks, Gen. Beauregard had sent from Charleston to Richmond a paper for the consideration of the Confederate President, containing a plan of campaign, in which he had advocated certain changes in the method of conducting the war, particularly in concentrating the Confederate forces in the field.

This had been forwarded by the hand of Pierre Soule, a prominent resident of New Orleans, who had been imprisoned at Fort Jackson by Gen. Butler on the charge of disloyalty to the Federal cause and was now traveling to Richmond via Charleston, to offer his services to the Confederate States.

Gen. Beauregard's plan of campaign had received no consideration from the Confederate war department nor from President Davis. The friends of Gen. Beauregard had then made an issue of the situation by putting through the

To Keep the Skin Soft and Velvety

The use of face powder during the cold weather months is chiefly responsible for so many rough skins and faded complexions. This is because powder absorbs the natural moisture and exposes the delicate tissues to the blighting effect of the raw winds. A plain mayonaise lotion does much to restore the youthful tone and keep the skin clear, soft, and velvety. This is prepared by dissolving an original package of mayonaise in one-half pint water. Using it night and morning soon banishes all complexion troubles.

Worked in Illness and Grief.

It is an interesting fact that both the siege and the defense of Charleston were conducted by officers who were more conspicuous as engineers than as commanders of troops. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, who conducted the siege, had stood at the head of his class in West Point and followed the work of an engineer. Gen. Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard had stood second in the class of 1858. He served for a number of years as an engineer in various parts of Mississippi, had constructed the defenses of Tampico in the Mexican war, and had acquired much experience that stood him

in good stead in the defense of Charleston, to which he had been called early in the war. He had been called away from there in 1861, but had returned in 1862. Works had been constructed under his direction for the defense of the city so strong as to discourage Gen. Gillmore from attempting any direct movement upon Charleston, after having captured Morris Island and planted siege batteries there. Throughout his service to the Confederacy, Gen. Beauregard had suffered in health. He had been obliged to take a leave of absence to recuperate after the Shiloh campaign. He had resumed command at Charleston in August, 1862, and had since remained at that post. A little later in this period of his life he was to find it difficult to do this, for he received intelligence from New Orleans, his home, of the death there of Mrs. Beauregard, whom he had not seen since his departure from Louisiana in February, 1861, more than three years before.

With New Orleans in Federal hands, it was impossible for him to visit the city to attend the funeral of his wife.

Tomorrow: A Banquet to Grant in St. Louis. (Copyright, 1914.)

In the District Courts

A reminder of the Madero revolution in the shape of a suit was placed on record yesterday, when Ignatius J. Costigan, a well-known attorney, filed suit against Thomas S. Hopkins and Sherburne G. Hopkins, doing business as Hopkins & Hopkins, for \$2,000 for services alleged to have been rendered to defendants in the defense of Juan Sanchez Ascena, who was arrested at a local hotel and held for extradition to Mexico on a charge preferred by the Diaz administration. Plaintiff avers that the defendants received \$20,000 from Francisco I. Madero for their services prior to Madero's accession to the Mexican Presidency.

The bill of exceptions in the appeal of Samuel T. Kalbfus from the decision of Justice Barnard, denying a writ of mandamus to compel the District Commissioners to reinstate him as a member of the permanent board of assistant assessors, was signed yesterday, and the case will be docketed in the Court of Appeals this week.

A suit to compel Hannis Taylor, administrator of Stanhope Prevost, to pay plaintiff \$2,064.56 fees alleged to be due Boutwell & Prentiss for legal services in connection with the Alsop claim against the Chilean government, was filed yesterday by William F. Wharton, administrator of George S. Boutwell, and Alice Prentiss, executrix of Nathaniel A. Prentiss. Prevost had been a partner in the firm of Alsop & Co., Valparaiso, Chile, and died in Lima, Peru, in 1908 or 1909.

Mary C. Hine is named sole beneficiary in a will of the estate of Lemmon G. Hine, according to his will, dated October 9, 1901, and filed for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at \$75,000.

Henry Tallaferra yesterday filed suit for \$10,000 against Clifford M. Lewis, alleging that April 11 last he was run into by defendant's automobile and injured seriously and permanently. The accident is said to have occurred at Fourteenth and H streets.

Ann C. Scala, administratrix of the estate of Joseph Scala, asked damages of \$20,000 in a suit filed yesterday against the Washington Railway and Electric Company for the death of her son. Plaintiff invokes the employers' liability act, as the death penalty in damages is fixed at only \$10,000 in ordinary cases. Scala was employed as a conductor for defendant, and was knocked from a summer car July 5 last and brought into contact with a trolley pole near McCoy's Station and died within an hour.

WOMAN AND THE HOME

Edited by JULIA CHANDLER HARR.

WHO'S WHO AMONG WOMEN OF BIG ACCOMPLISHMENT

Miss Leona Dalrymple Who Won \$10,000 for Best Novel Submitted to Chicago Publishing House.

By MARY B. MULLIN.

(Copyright, 1914.)

Miss Leona Dalrymple woke up one morning a few weeks ago and found herself suddenly famous. She had won the \$10,000 prize offered by a Chicago publishing house for the best novel submitted before August 31. It was rather late when Miss Dalrymple saw a notice of the competition; but she plunged into work, finished her manuscript in six weeks, and sent it in ten days before the time expired.

She is only in her twenties; as pretty and as girlish as if she had never had a thought beyond dancing and domesticity. She has a horror, indeed, of seeming to be a bluestocking and is as free from affectations of genius as if she had never written anything of a higher literary interest than a recipe for a lobster salad.

When Miss Dalrymple read of the prize contest she was already working on a novel which was almost completed. And she liked it pretty well, too! But the competition called for a book of the best-seller type, which would be described as having "a punch in every chapter."

Afraid that the book she had under way might be lacking in the matter of a "punch," she first finished this manuscript, then made haste to begin her six weeks' hard work on the other. In the end, she sent both books to the publisher. And the astonishing part of the whole affair is that when the judges came to their final decision, the two manuscripts between which they hesitated were those sent in by Miss Dalrymple.

Been Writing for Years.

People now regard her enviously and plaintively remark that it must be a great thing to dash off a novel and get \$10,000 for it. They don't know that the young prize-winner has been writing seriously and steadily for more than four years. They don't dream what a careful, conscientious, systematic worker she is.

"I once read William Dean Howells' advice about writing regularly," she says, "and I made up my mind it was wise counsel. As a rule I work a certain number of hours every day. I don't wait for an 'inspiration,' or a mood, or go to it as a business man goes to his business."

"I have my study, with my desk and my typewriter, where I am free from interruption. I'm often tempted to break out and write, especially about working at nights. It seems as if I could write so much better in the long run, so I stick to my regular hours."

"Last summer, when I was writing 'Diana of the Green Van,' the story that won the prize, I had to break my rule about night work because I was so pressed for time. I was at my desk at 7 in the morning and sometimes worked until long past midnight. People who talk to me about my dashing off a novel would be surprised to see how I go over and over what I write, correcting and polishing it as carefully as I possibly can."

"But although I worked so hard day after day for weeks, I was not tired afterward. I am so perfectly well. And I'm like my mother in not being afflicted with nerves. Father was a great deal more excited over my writing than I am, but there were no nerves. I don't pose as being 'temperamental.' After the news of the award got out, somebody said I was 'just a nice, wholesome girl.' And that pleased me more than anything that could have been said about me."

Lives in New Jersey.

Miss Dalrymple lives in Passaic, N. J., where her father is a successful lawyer. She has always been an omnivorous reader of good books. She has never read trash. She went through high school and a year of post-graduate work. When she was a freshman she won a prize of \$5 offered by the school for the best imaginary account of the boyhood of Dickens' "Scrooge." Her teachers were always urging her to write, but after her graduation she did not begin at once.

After a while, by mere chance, she wrote a little story for an amateur use, and she sold it so promptly that she wrote another; and she has now about six of these little plays to her credit. Next she did some short stories and newspaper articles; and then a book which has been quite successful. By this time she was writing quite seriously and regularly, and the prize winning was therefore a legitimate reward of honest work, not a mere lucky chance.

She has decided convictions about her work, has this young girl. "Just because one is writing fiction," she says, "one has no right to be careless about fact. It would be inexcusable, I think, to make such mistakes as to say that the golden rod was blooming in April, or that the air was perfumed with lilacs in September. So I keep careful records in my notebooks of a thousand things about which otherwise I might be a little hazy. When I write of things outside my own knowledge, I study them up as carefully as if I were preparing a thesis."

By all of which it is evident that the

German Nut Loaf.

One cup chopped walnuts.
One cup Sultana raisins.
One teaspoon salt.
Four cups flour.
Four heaping teaspoons baking powder.
One-half cup sugar.
One egg.
Two cups milk.
Sift together the flour, baking powder, sugar and salt, add the nuts, raisins, the egg (well beaten), and the milk. Mix well together, put into well buttered pans and allow to stand for twenty minutes. Bake in a slow oven for fifteen minutes. Cut in thin slices and spread with butter. This makes delicious sandwiches for luncheons or parties.

To Restore Rancid Butter.

Put nearly a bushel of charcoal in a barrel; set a jar or vessel holding the butter (may be several pounds) in on the charcoal; cover it with a good brine and allow to stand for two or three weeks. The charcoal absorbs the odor and when re-worked, the butter will be found sweet and fresh.

The Surest Way To Remove Hairs

(Boudoir Secrets.)

The annoying growths of hair or fuzz can now be banished in a quick, painless manner and at a trifling expense by the following simple treatment: Mix into a stiff paste enough powdered delatone and water to cover the ugly hairs, apply and after 2 or 3 minutes remove, wash the skin and the hairs are gone. This will not mar the most sensitive skin, but you must be careful and see that it is genuine delatone you buy.

winning of the \$10,000 prize was no mere matter of fortune. A girl who takes her work as seriously and as sanely as this deserves all the success that comes to her. Miss Dalrymple seems absolutely unspoiled by her triumph. She is what she says she wants to be: a nice, wholesome girl. But she is also a girl with great promise for the future.

OF YELLOW STRAW.



A spring hat in pale yellow straw, faced with brown satin and trimmed with shaded satin ribbon. The shape costs \$3, and the satin and ribbon will add \$2 more to the price of the hat.

WAYS OF AMUSING LITTLE SICK CHILD

Store Game, Paper Doll Party, and Home Jig-Saw Puzzle Suggested.

There are many ways to amuse a sick child, besides buying games and toys at the shops. The child enjoys the toys she makes herself better than any other kind. A paper tablet, pencil crayons and scissors are all that are necessary. One particular maid of ten years amused herself through a week of the mumps by making a "Store Game." There are many things to do for this play. First she manufactures money by drawing small circles, the size of a penny, writing in the disc the amount which the coin was to represent, and coloring it yellow for gold and brown for copper. These circles she cut out and with them filled her purse. Then she began to make the articles that were to be purchased with the money. Paper dolls came first. With mother's aid she drew a full figure of a doll, with dresses, hats and fur complete, and these she colored to suit the girlish fancy. The cutting out was a part of the pleasure.

Magazine pictures are excellent for coloring purposes, especially the fashion figures. Before these dolls are cut out, if they are pasted on a sheet of table paper they will have extra body and will endure.

"Paper Doll Party."

"A Paper Doll Party" is a morning occupation for the youngster, and one which will delight her. There are several duties on her part that this function calls forth. First, the invitation must be written and dispatched to the various dolls. Second, the refreshments have to be drawn, colored and cut out. This includes plates, spoons, dishes of fruit, cakes, candy and ice cream, and a souvenir for each doll. Third, the dollies have to be dressed in their best bibs and tuckers and introduced to one another, before dancing and eating. Another morning may be spent in drawing Noah's ark, and coloring the animals.

Home-made "Jig-saw" puzzles are made by pasting colored pictures on cardboard and then cutting the same into irregular pieces. These are mixed up in a box, and then patched together again to form the original picture. These are only a few suggestions for the little invalid, but there are many others which the child's ingenuity will invent with the aid of paper, pencil, crayon and scissors.

THOSE UPSTANDING NECK ACCESSORIES

The Medici Touch Has It All Its Own Way in This Respect.

Upstanding collars and frillings are very much in evidence, the frillings, especially of the soft texture, and tinted net, being an even more becoming frame for girlishly white and round throats than the more important and older-looking lace collar.

One absolutely new model is arranged in this way:

It graces a dress of chiffon in the softest of mauve shades, which has this closely fitted frill upstanding at the back of the neck, and graduated to a very deep point in front an arrangement which is vastly becoming to anyone with a tendency to "salt-cellar." Then the fullness of the frilling is drawn into a gauged and ribbon-threaded band—a wide ribbon of that lovely coloring which blends pink and lilac, as you fully appreciate when it is drawn out into a central and flared looped bow. The same scheme of trimming is repeated on the sleeves, and at the waist, while then the soft folds of the skirt are drawn in just above the ankles with two other ribbon bandings, between and beneath which come three closely fitted frillings.

A Rosy Scheme.

Still another frill-finished frock is rose-hued in coloring, three different and delicately deepening shades being represented by, respectively, the charmeuse underskirt, the accordion-pleated chiffon tunic, and the swathed belt, and quaintly looped bow. And from the delicate rosette frame, the wearer's white neck uprises in a way which is fascinating to a degree—ways supposing, of course, that it is white and soft, for if there be any doubt about it, this particular style should be renounced in favor of the more ordinary scheme of décolleté, which, being less noticeable, entails less criticism.

But if all be well in this way, make note that the frilling in question is all of the same height, and that it takes the form of an encircling round, instead of forming a V. Furthermore that the sleeves are finished with a similar frill, though this, instead of falling downward over the arm, is turned back—there being all the difference in this arrangement between the morally ordinary and the distinctly pleasant. For the rest, a deep flounce of lace shows beneath the tunic pleatings and the upward draped underskirt of charmeuse, and that shoes and stockings faithfully repeat the pink shading.

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Washington, D. C., 1914

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WOMEN PLAN BAZAAR FOR EPISCOPAL HOME

Conduct Sale at Raleigh Hotel Tomorrow and Friday for Anacostia Institution.

In the oak room of the Raleigh Hotel, tomorrow and Friday, several women interested in the maintenance of the Episcopal Home for Children of the District, located at the head of Talbot street in Anacostia, are to conduct a bazaar, luncheon, and tea, the proceeds of which are to be used for this institution. The bazaar will be opened between 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. Mrs. William Scantlebury, Jr., is chairman of the committee having the affair in charge.

Women from Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Anacostia; Church of the Epiphany, and Mission, Washington, and Father Memorial Chapel at Congress Heights, are interested in this event, the month of January being the one set aside for these churches to assist in caring for the home.

Anacostia Council No. 18, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, met last night in the local Masonic Hall. Initiatory work was accomplished, and applications for membership were acted upon.

A conference has been called for Sunday afternoon at Methodist Hall, in Fourteenth street, for the purpose of discussing the liquor question, as it relates to Anacostia.

Electa Chapter No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star, of Anacostia, met last night in the local Masonic Hall for initiatory work, with the new officers in charge. Mrs. Eva Rachenstein is the worthy matron and William Scantlebury, Jr., the patron.

Herman Fisher has taken out a permit to erect a 3-story residence at 226 Pennsylvania avenue, Randle Highlands. Mrs. Young will erect a house on the farm of Walter Sanford, at Glebeboro.

Rev. L. Morgan Chambers, pastor of McKendree M. E. Church, Washington, was the speaker last evening at the special service of the Brotherhood of the Anacostia M. E. Church. His subject was "Man And His Business." Tonight the

UTILITIES ACT IS ATTACKED.

Taxicab Companies Say It Is Unconstitutional—File Amendment.

The constitutionality of the public utilities act is attacked in an amendment to the bill of complaint on behalf of the Terminal Taxicab Company, charging the Public Utilities Commission with "arbitrarily, wrongfully, unjustifiably, and unlawfully discriminating against the Terminal Taxicab Company and the Federal Taxicab Company."

The commission recently held that these two companies are common carriers and as such are required to give the commission certain information which it asked of them about a year ago as the result of reports to the effect that the taxicab companies are overcharging the public. The two concerns appealed from the decision.

As a result of the amendment which was filed by Attorney G. Thomas Dunlop, for the Terminal Taxicab Company, the cases were postponed until February 2. In the amendment a large list of other engaged in the "hack" and taxicab business is cited, and it is the contention of the company's legal representative that the Public Utilities Commission discriminated against the two companies by "singling them out."

LIGHTS TURNED ON FRIDAY.

New System on Avenue Step in Making City Brighter.

Shortly at 7:30 o'clock Friday night all the lights along Pennsylvania avenue between the Union Station and Fifteenth street northwest will be put out. For a few minutes darkness will prevail; then, at a signal by District Electrical Engineer Allen, the lights of the new system will be turned on.

The installation of the new lighting system on Pennsylvania avenue is the initial step in the movement toward making Washington the best illuminated city in the world. The new lights were tried out Monday night and were found to be satisfactory in every respect.

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We consider this number the best we have ever issued and we know it will please every one of our readers. It is a big fiction number and contains five of the very best short stories of the winter season. The front cover in three colors is a real beauty and will be classed as unique. It is by one of the country's foremost cover artists.

The Big Story Features in This Number are as follows:

"When the Test Came to Olga Craddock"

BY ARTHUR STRINGER

ILLUSTRATED BY THORNTON D. SKIDMORE

"The Girl in the Ermine Cape"

BY JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.

WITH PICTURE BY CYRUS POSMIRE

"The Haughty Lady"

BY BERTON BRALEY

ILLUSTRATED BY FRANK GODWIN

"Mrs. Bluebeard No. 47"

BY JAMES W. REILLY

ILLUSTRATED BY FLORENCE JULIE BACH

"Eleanor's Marriage"

BY MARION AMES TAGGART

ILLUSTRATED BY HOWARD HEATH

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